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Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, May 28, 1770.

To the Publishers of the Boston-Gazette.

GENTLEMEN,

WITH great pleasure I constantly read your very instructive and entertaining Paper; tho' by my great distance from the centre of illumination, the pleasure arising from any particular publications, is necessarily delayed. It is particularly pleasing to see the late votes of the Town of Abington, which will be remembred to their immortal honor. It is especially grateful to all virtuous Americans to observe the religious example of that Town appealing to the King of Kings, the Almighty Protector of his oppressed people. It is time now, high time, for all Americans to unite in this appeal. The Lord God omnipotent give us help from trouble, for vain is the help of man. Human assistance, respecting us, seems now to be annihilated. Our earthly father is deaf to our repeated and manifestly righteous complaints. Let us therefore all agree to supplicate our Father who is in Heaven, who will never reject the prayers of those who call upon him in Truth. The holy scripture abundantly warrants public fasting and prayer in a time of public distressing danger. Such danger we now see, or feel more distressing than the gloom of Egypt. Nor has the English nation ever been in such an evil situation as it is at present. In the times of the infamous *Stuarts*, the *Parliament* was engaged on the side of the nation; but now, alas, it is the reverse! The minority indeed of both houses are to be regarded with the most cordial respect, and every true Englishman will forever revere their memory, with the warmest ascriptions of praise, as the noble patrons of British Liberty—which now seems ready to expire, because the ma——y (the majority) are enemies to liberty. Such a corrupt and venal a——y (as it is excellently observed in the late petition of the city of London) cannot be a proper R——e body,—being false to their trust, and inimical to their C——ts. The fate therefore of the glorious British Empire seems very near a most dreadful crisis. America will suffer in the fall of Britain, may the mercy of the Lord of Hosts therefore prevent her great and stupendous ruin. Let Americans join and implore his mercy. May the hearts of the people of this province be inclined to such a holy convocation,—not to sinite with the fist of wickedness; but to OPPOSE it;—not to devour, by *sanctimonial* appearances, the houses, or rights of the poor and helpless; but to prepare ourselves to use *(effectually to use)* the whole armour of sacred liberty;—not to bind *heavy burdens* on ourselves or others; but *to undo* them and let *the oppressed go free*. The chief commander of the province, in the proclamation of the late public Fast, was pleased to insert the *word* LIBERTY:—The very sound was melodious in *our* ears; but we should have been more delighted if he had also mentioned, as an object of deprecation, the horrid infernal plot concerted and prosecuted on each side of the Atlantic, against all *American* liberty and property. Perhaps it would have been treason in *him*—tho' it is the indispensible duty of *all other men*, on all occasions, to speak and exert in behalf of liberty.——Is he a father to his country? Let him shew his parental care; or—let him disavow the name, with the character,—protector of this poor oppressed people. If *he be* a friend he will *shew* himself friendly. Will he not be perfuaded, on suitable application, to appoint *another* day of Fasting and Prayer with *appropriate view* to the unparalleled injuries done to this truly respectable and loyal people? If he will not be persuaded, it yet may be effectuated *another way*. If none of the civil rulers will nominate a day, it may be agreed on thro' the instance and influence of *some aged Minister*, or Ministers of the gospel. If the venerable Dr. Chauncy who is now I think the eldest Minister in the Metropolis, should think it proper to nominate the time, it would be gratefully accepted by the good people of this province, who esteem him very highly in love for his works sake. I am aware that such conventions may be stigmatized by the enemies of liberty, as "*unlawful assemblies*," if not as *riotous*, and *tumultuous* and perhaps *rebellious* against our *earthly* King——While a mercenary licentious rabble of banditti are encouraged to riot uncontroul'd, and tear the bowels and vitals of their brave but peaceable fellow-subjects, and to *wash the ground with a profusion of innocent blood*, (witness "the action" on the Evening of the 5th of March) which, like the blood of Abel and Zechariah, *still* cries ALOUD for *pointed* vengeance to blast the ORIGINAL PROCURERS as well as the *execrable instruments* of that horrid murder. But it is now too late in the day, for the Sons of Liberty, *too long insulted and abused*, to be deceived or terrified by Tyrants & their base contemptible Tools. *We will not* be afraid of their terror, who can do no more than kill the body. Let us *resist them* in the name of the Lord. In HIS name let us trust, and to HIM let us pray——With the prayer of faith and virtue. And we have the promise of Christ our Lord and Saviour, that the prayers of the virtuous *united* in his name shall be successful. The observation of such a solemnity as I have ventured to propose, would be, in several respects, beneficial to the community. As it would naturally tend to increase both public and private virtue, and a *due knowledge* of the things which belong to our *political* as well as spiritual peace and salvation; it would as naturally add to our *firmness of resolution* against tyranny of *every form* and species, an immortal resolution to stand fast forever, as our Creator commands us, in the LIBERTY wherein HE has made us free.

I am, my Country's faithful friend, and humble servant,

ELUTHERUS.

Worcester County, May 16, 1770.

TUESDAY last an Express arrived here from Philadelphia, with Dispatches from the Trade there, to the Trade in this Town: The following were inclosed, viz.

Extract of a Letter from London, March 18. 1770.

—WHEN the American Affairs came to be debated in the House of Commons, the Majority, notwithstanding all the Weight of ministerial Influence, was only 62 for continuing the whole last Act; and would not have been so large, nay I rather think the Repeal would have been carried, but that the Ministry were persuaded by G. B---(a) and some lying Letters said to be from Boston, that the Associations not to import were all breaking to pieces, that America was in the greatest Distress for want of the Goods, that we could not possibly subsist any longer without them, and must of Course submit to any Terms Parliament should think fit to impose upon us. This with the idle Notion of the Dignity of P------t, which they are so fond of, and imagine will be endangered by any further Concessions, prevailed I know with many to vote with the Ministry, who otherwise on Account of the Commerce wish to see the Difference accommodated. But tho' both the D. of G(b) and L. N(c) will, and are in my Opinion rather inclined to satisfy us, yet the B-(d)d Party are so violent against us and so prevalent in the Council, that more moderate Measures could not take Place.——On the other Hand, the R-(e)-m and S-(f)-e People, with L. C(g)-m and Friends, are disposed to favour us if they were again in Power, which at present they are not like to be; tho' those too, would be for keeping up the Claim of Parliamentary Sovereignty, but without exercising it in any Mode of Taxation.

Besides these we have for sincere Friends and Well-wishers the Body of Dissenters generally throughout England, with many others, not to mention Ireland, and all the rest of Europe, who from various Motives join in applauding the Spirit of Liberty with which we have claimed and insisted on our Privileges, and wish us Success, but whose Suffrage cannot have much Weight in our Affairs. —— The Manufacturing Towns absolutely refused to move at all; some pretending to be offended with our attempting to Manufacture for ourselves; others saying that they had Employment enough, and that our Trade was of little Importance to them whether we continued or refused it. Those who began a little to feel the Effects of our forbearing to purchase, were perswaded to be quiet by the Ministerial People; who gave out that certain Advices were received of our beginning to break our Agreements, of our Attempts to Manufacture proving all abortive and ruining the Undertakers, of our Distress for want of Goods, and Dissentions among ourselves, which promised the total Defeat of all such kind of Combinations, and the Prevention of them for the future, if the Government were not urged imprudently to repeal the Duties. But now that it appears from late and authentic Accounts, that the Agreements continue in full Force, that a Ship is actually returned from Boston to Bristol with Nails and Glass, (Articles that were tho't of the utmost Necessity) and that the Ships that were waiting here for the determination of Parliament, are actually returning to North-America in their Ballast. The Tone of the Manufacturers begins to change; and there is no doubt that if we are steady and persevere in our Resolutions, these People will soon begin a Clamour, that much Pains have hitherto been used to stifle. In short, it appears to me that if we do not now persist in this Measure 'till it has had its full Effect, it can never be used on any future Occasion with the least Prospect of Success: and that if we do persist another Year we shall never afterwards have Occasion to use it.

To the General Committee of Philadelphia and Province of Pennsylvania.

CHARLES-TOWN, *South-Carolina, April* 25. 1770.

GENTLEMEN,

AN authentic account of a bill ordered to be brought into the House of Commons, to repeal so much of an act of the 7th of his present Majesty, as imposes a duty on paper, glass and painters colours imported into the British colonies in America, occasions this address to you.

IT is with the deepest grief we observe, the oppressions of America so little regarded, as, that duties on a few articles, more ruinous in their precedent than fatal in their present operations, should become the serious objects of Parliamentary attention, while the grand evils, which affect the life and soul of American happiness, are totally disregarded.

WHEN the resolutions were formed (surrounded with difficulties as we were) on the only plan we had left for the recovery of our ancient liberties (and which, we are convinced, will ultimately have their desired effect, if we have but virtue enough to resist the allurements of present gain, in favour of the inestimable blessings of our envied constitution) for want of a communication with each other, the colonies adopted plans various in extent of matter and limitations of time: This province as it was among the last, so it has been the most comprehensive; and well considering that liberty in retail, is but another term for slavery, they have included every object which tends to sap the foundation of their freedom,—while the board of Commissioners are permitted to riot with such an extent of unrelenting power; while our property is subject to be dragged from colony to colony under the controul of an oppressive Admiralty; we are not free: And while these acts continue in force, we are *chained* down *by our* resolutions. Such is our present situation, in which we glory. The day of trial is but approaching: Unanimity is absolutely necessary: And we are positive nothing but an exertion of the purest virtue, in the prosecution of one generally adopted plan can possibly revive our expiring constitution. Should any of our sister colonies take an advantage of the repeal of these trifling duties, we think it had been infinitely better to have submitted quietly to the yoke, than to have discovered the deepest knowledge of our constitution, and a most ardent desire of preserving it: Yet when a variety of circumstances combine to insure our success, we think it would be highly dishonourable to sink into a slavish inactivity, when a spirited and steady conduct can alone crown our hopes. The people of this province have bound themselves, in the general cause of American liberty, by extending their resolutions, until the whole of their complaints are removed. It would be a capital crime in us to suspect the public virtue of our countrymen; nor can we even suppose, in the most distant manner, this province will fall a sacrifice to the purity of her intentions. The security of our inherent injured rights, was the foundation of our agreements; until that security is amply obtained, nothing can be said to be done. The principal arguments in the House of Commons, were founded on the division of the colonies; the impracticability of manufacturing, and the impossibility of continuing firm in our non-importation. Let us convince them of our unanimity, and the falsity of those dishonourable reports, which declare any breach of consequence in our sacred engagements, and we may be certain of success. That individuals will be found in every colony, who dead to all the warm emotions of the heart even when liberty is at stake, will sacrifice the only blessings which makes life comfortable to the dirty consideration of present emolument, is nothing extraordinary. Worthless men are the produce of every climate: They serve only as a foil to set off the cause: And unless we become traitors to our own liberties, we have little to fear.

OUR countrymen in Great-Britain are equally engaged in the defence of the constitution. Surrounded on all sides with the minions of government, the best men in the nation have pledged themselves for its defence. These patriots are equally the objects of our admiration and imitation. And as our blood and our rights flow equally from the same source, we should scandalize the rough unremitting virtue of our ancestors, did we not follow their example. Let us suppose the worst that can befal us,—that the iron hand of power will at last prevail, and trample upon every right of American liberty; yet we think it an indispensible duty, which we owe to our country and descendants, inflexibly to persevere to the last, and let posterity record, force obtained a triumph over public virtue; and tho' we fell, we fell with a dignity and spirit becoming the sons of Great-Britain. We are,

Your most affectionate Countrymen,

By order of the General Committee,

Signed, JOHN NEUFVILLE, Chairman.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

THE humble address of the Right Honorable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, presented to his Majesty on Friday the twenty-third day of March, 1770.

"*Die Jovis*, 22 *Martii*, 1770.

"*Most gracious Sovereign*,

"WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and faithful subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons of Great-Britain, in Parliament assembled, having taken into consideration the address lately presented to your Majesty, under the title of, "The humble Address, Remonstrance, and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London, in Common-hall assembled," together with the answer which your Majesty was pleased to make to the same; think ourselves indispensibly obliged, upon this occasion, to express to your Majesty the extreme concern and indignation, which we ex-

(See last Page.)

(a) Gov. Barnard (b) Parliament (c) Duke of Grafton (d) L^d North (e) Bedford (f) Rockingham (g) Shelburne

(h) Chatham. (i) Page 106

|| Page 75 — Parliament ∨ assembly ¶ Page 649 = Representative * Constituents. [redacted] Pag. 60.

BOSTON, May 28.

IN consequence of a letter from the Committee of Merchants in Philadelphia, to the Committee of Merchants in this Town, brought by Express last Tuesday Evening, desiring to know the Sense of our Merchants, Traders, &c. respecting the Non-importation Agreement,—a Meeting was call'd the Day following at Faneuil Hall, and after full and fair Debates upon the Subject Matter of said Letter, —— it was *VOTED almost unanimously*, —— That we would still strictly adhere to the Non-importation Agreement entered into the 29th of October last, not to import Goods from Great-Britain, till the Act laying Duties on Tea, Paper, Glass, Colours, &c. is totally repealed.—— This Meeting was as large and respectable a one as has been held upon such an Occasion, and the Spirit and Resolution manifested by 99 out of a hundred, to support their Rights and Priviledges at all Events, would do honor to any People,——and our Brethren of the other Colonies may depend upon it, that the Inhabitants of Boston will not be so lost to a Sense of Honor and the general Interest, as to give the least opening for a Departure from those Measures, which under Providence are the most likely to work out our political Salvation.

A Copy of a Letter from the Committee of Merchants in Philadelphia, to the late Committee of Merchants in Rhode-Island.

Gentlemen, *Philadelphia, 13th May, 1770.*

WE are greatly surprized at a Piece of Intelligence we have just received from New-York,* which we inclose to you. We can hardly bring ourselves to believe that the Intelligence is true; and yet it seems to come so well authenticated, that we know not how to deny it. Should the Account prove true, as we hope it will not, it will undoubtedly break up all commercial Intercourse between you and this City. For the People here seem NOW to think that Matters are brought to a Crisis, and that nothing but a firm Adherence to the Non-Importation Agreement can save America; and as the trade of this City, we are confident, will adhere to the Agreement they enter'd into, you may be assured they will by all the Ways in their Power, discountenance & discourage every Attempt in any other (with whom they have any Connection) to violate the Non-Importation Agreement, on which so much *now* depends. This we thought it our Duty to communicate to you by the first Opportunity, and are, Gentlemen, Your assured Friends,

(Signed by the Committee.)

P. S. The Letters and Advice received by some Vessels that arrived here since our general Meeting of the 14th Instant from London, have convinced the People of this City of the Necessity of adhering to their Non-Importation Agreement.

* *The Intelligence referr'd to, is contain'd in the following Copy of a Letter from a Gentleman in New-York to a Gentleman in Philadelphia.*

SIR, *New-York, May 16, 1770.*

LAST Night we had undoubted Advice from Newport Rhode Island, that there were two Ships and a Snow arrived from London with Dry Goods, one of them had a Quantity of Tea on board. The Goods were landed and landing and selling, and their Committee were discharged. This News comes by Mr. B——— of this City, and another Person, both of undoubted Veracity, who are just come from thence.

At a Meeting of the Trade, &c. of this Town, at Faneuil-Hall, *on Friday last, a Letter was laid before the Body lately receiv'd from the Standing Committee of Merchants in* Newport, Rhode Island; *advising that several Persons (who it is said are chiefly Jews) had Imported Goods from* Great-Britain, *and refus'd to submit to have them stored* agreable to their plighted Promise—*It appear'd that the Merchants and Inhabitants of* Newport, *were so far from discovering that Resolution upon this Occasion, which becomes Americans struggling for their Rights as that even their* Sincerity *in the Cause is justly to be suspected. In this View of the Matter, the following Votes were pass'd.*

HAVING *by a Letter from the late Standing Committee of Merchants at* Newport, *dated* May 9*th*, 1770, *been informed that several Persons of that Place have lately Imported English and East India Goods from* London, *and have refused to store the same, in direct Contravention and Defiance of their own Agreement, enter'd into and subscribed on the* 30*th of* October *last, by which every Person who entered into it,* pledged his Word and Honor "*that if any European or East-India Goods should* "*arrive in that Colony upon his or their Account,* "*after the first of* January 1770, *the same should* "*be stored and not offered or exposed to Sale, untill* "*the Act imposing Duties on Paper, &c. for the* "*sole and express Purpose of raising a Revenue in* "America *should be Repealed:*" Therefore,

VOTED, As the Sense of this Body, that the Conduct of the said Persons, betrays a Contempt of all the Sentiments of Faith, Truth, Sincerity and Honor; as well as a total Insensibility to the Interest and Liberties of their Country and Posterity —— And therefore that we will renounce all Commerce, Connection and Intercourse with them: —— And as the Inhabitants of *Newport* in general, have not expressed that Detestation and Resentment of such base and perfidious Behavior, which their Sister Colonies had just Reason to expect, we will break off all Trade and Commerce with the Inhabitants of said Town of *Newport*, untill they shall have given full Satisfaction for their base Duplicity of Conduct towards their Brethren on the Continent. And we rely upon the public Spirit and Virtue of the Inhabitants of *Salem, Nantucket*, and other *Trading* and *Fishing* Towns in this Province; as also of the Provinces and Colonies of *Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerseys, Philadelphia, Maryland, Virginia*, the *Carolinas*, &c. that they will heartily concur with us in this Resolution.

And further *VOTED*, That we will view in the same odious Light, and treat in the same contemptuous and resentful Manner, all those, who shall hold Commerce with the said Merchants and Inhabitants of *Newport*, as we do those who are wicked and hardy enough to have Communion with the *few Importers* residing in this Province.

VOTED, That the Standing Committee of Merchants be and hereby are desired to transmit a Copy of the foregoing Votes to the late Standing Committee of Merchants in *Newport*; who in their Letter have expressed the Sentiments of public Spirit, and a just Abhorrence of the Perfidy of the aforesaid IMPORTERS, and the mercenary Disposition which their Conduct hath evidently discovered.

The following Advices are, via. New-York.

April 6. A certain great personage was very rudely treated by the populace on Friday night in going from the theatre.

On Saturday last the following lines, wrote in large characters, were seen stuck up against the walls of St. James's palace, viz. A PROPHECY.

"A cold Winter,—a mild Spring;
"A bloody Summer;—a DEAD ——."

The above being taken notice of, it is said one thousand pounds reward will be offered to find out the author.

On Tuesday next (the 8th Instant) it is said, both houses of parliament will adjourn for the Easter Holidays; and meet again on Monday the 23d Instant. The reason of meeting after the holidays, is on account of the budget, which, it is said, consists of only a lottery; and the consideration of some business relative to a forfeited estate in Scotland. It is expected the Parliament will be prorogued about the 8th or 10th of May.

In several places in St. James's Park, and on the walls in the neighbourhood of the parliament house, these words have been written in letters near a foot long—*Impeach the ——'s mother—Impeach the D——r.——Impeach her!*

In the lower room of the Robbinhood Society on Monday night on the state of the nation, the Majority of Friday last became again the Minority, the numbers being considerably above 200 to 70 odd.

It is said a gentleman has received some extraordinary intelligence lately of some secret preparations, and intentions, respecting our old friends, who never can be idle, and are now united, and formed into a combination, not only to oppose our trade, but are going on, in a most severe manner, to destroy it. The gentleman, we are told, has, in a most dutiful manner addressed a great Personage that he may be heard before the Secretary of State, in humble hopes notice may be taken of it; but if left to chance, a number of ill consequences to this nation will attend it, notwithstanding all French evasions to the contrary.

That a war is both seriously talked of at court, and expected will soon happen, is a piece of intelligence that may be depended on.

A camp has been marked out (by some of the artillery officers from Woolwich) on Blackheath, for the following regiments who are to compose it as soon as the weather will permit,---Cavalry, Sir John Mourdant's dragoons, and General Elliot's light dragoons. Foot guards, first ditto of the third regiment of artillery. Total, 4 squadrons, 6 battalions, 12 field pieces, and two field pieces to attend each battalion.

Reports are now industriously circulating, that the American affairs will, at last, be brought to a happy period; but many Gentlemen skilled, in the temper of the Colonies, greatly doubt it, for there was a time, (say they) when the minds of the Americans were susceptible of whatever impressions the mother country wished to communicate; there was a time, when their affections were unalienated; and there was a time, when we were no less felt than acknowledged of the most eminent importance to their convenience and welfare. But they had not then Manufactories established amongst them, they had not then discovered that money was the key to every port, and the pass-pour in all climates.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.

Extract of a Letter from London, March 22.

"Politics engage universal Attention. And whilst some are contending on one side, and some on the other, the state seems to be like a house unhappily divided against itself. All the counties that so lately petitioned the throne to no purpose, are now for remonstrating, after the spirited example set before them by the Livery of London; so that matters will soon come to a crisis that must either be favourable to liberty, or friendly to monarchy and oppression, and all this, perhaps, can only be determined by means of a civil war. Such then, being the true state of the case, you need not be surpriz'd at the superficial attention that has been paid to the petitions from America; were there less confusion here, no doubt your complaints would have met with a more candid hearing. Your friends however hope, that you will continue firm in your resolutions, of not importing the British manufactures: And you can't think how pleas'd the Merchants were to hear of a vessel's returning a few weeks since from Boston to Bristol, laden with goods, for you must know, the ministry had just before plumed themselves not a little with the notion of the inhabitants of New-England in general, breaking through their engagements with respect to non-importation, consequently they are now proportionably discouraged at the event abovementioned, in so much that it's thought, that the TEA ACT will yet be *repeal'd*, in the course of this session."

Extract of a letter from London, brought by Capt. Carr.

"The Conversation now is, that it is upon the Contemplation of the Treasury to come into an Accommodation with the East-India Company, as to the Duty on Tea, in the following Manner.

"It is proposed to repeal the Statute, which allows a *Drawback* of Seven pence Halfpenny per Pound on Tea shipped to North America; and to repeal the Act, which imposes a Duty of Three-pence in the Pound, *payable in America*; by which, the Revenue will be benefited Four-pence Half-penny in the Pound, and a commercial Expedient be adopted for the total Repeal of the American Revenue Act."

NEW-YORK, May 21.

Thursday last the 26th Regiment of his Majesty's Forces which had been quartered in the Jerseys, arrived in this City, where they are placed in the Room of the 16th, lately gone to Pensacola. We hear one of the Regiments from Boston, are daily expected to re-place those in New-Jersey.

Friday last there was a Meeting of a numerous Body of the Merchants and Traders in this City, to debate on the subject Matter of Importation of Goods from Great-Britain, when we hear nothing more was finally agreed on than to wait a few Weeks longer, in Hopes of hearing the Duty on Tea would also be repealed; and therefore no Orders to be given till further Advices arrive.

ESTIMATE of all GOODS exported from England to the Colonies in North-America, from 25th December 1767, to 25th December 1769; distinguishing the Export to each Colony.

	1767 to 1768.	1768 to 1769.
Canada,	£. 110,000	£. 174 000
Carolina,	289 000	306,000
Florida,	32 000	29,000
Georgia,	56,000	58, 00
Hudson's Bay,	5000	4000
New-England,	419 000	207 000
Newfoundland,	46 000	64,000
New-Providence,	6,000	6 000
New-York,	482,000	74,000 *
Nova-Scotia,	19,000	19,000
Pennsylvania,	432,000	199 000
Virginia and Maryland.	475,000	433 000
	£. 2,378,000	£. 1,634,000

The above Estimate enclosed in a Letter from a Gentleman in England, to his Friend in New-York; as being collected from the Books of the respective Custom Houses in England, from the Year 1767, to 1769 inclusive.

* *About one Half of the Goods arrived here, are now in Store, or sent back to England.*

BOSTON, May 21.

A Number of Gentlemen, Friends to the Rights of America and Mankind, taking into Consideration the unprecedented Removal of the General Election of Counsellors for this Province from its Ancient Seat, and being desirous of celebrating the usual Festivity of said Election, request the Favour of the Company of the Gentlemen of the Clergy of all Denominations who may be in Town, to dine with them at FANEUIL HALL on Wednesday next, the 30th Instant, at Two o'Clock precisely.

The Town of Barnstable have made Choice of the Hon. JAMES OTIS, Esq; to represent the Great and General Court the Year ensuing.——It is observable the good old Patriot had 92 Votes out of 101.

We hear that the Honorable Corporation of Harvard College, from a Regard to the Rights of the People and the good of that Seminary, have lately presented a Remonstrance to his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, on the General Court's being summoned to meet at that Seat of Learning, and have also entered a Protest on their Records to prevent this illegal Measure from being drawn into a Precedent.

Last Monday Afternoon died here, Mr. GAMALIEL WALLIS, in the 61st Year of his Age; whose remains were decently Interr'd on Thursday Last.

Wednesday died, Mr. Sanderson West.

Last Evening was married here Major EBENEZER MILLER, of Braintree, to Miss ELIZABETH HAMMOCK, Daughter of the late JOHN HAMMOCK, Esq; of this Town.

We hear, that next Thursday a Sermon will be Preached to the Clergy by the Rev. Dr. COOPER, in the old South Meeting-House.—After Sermon there will be a Contribution for the relief of indigent Widows and Orphans of Ministers, in this Province.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, N. Hampshire.

"*I rejoice to hear that the Spirit of Liberty with you retains its Fervor, notwithstanding the numerous Efforts of the Sons of Corruption to oppose your glorious Designs. May you go on and prosper! May you be the Instruments, in the Hand of Providence, to save this spreading Empire from Slavery and Misery; while the Tools of Tyranny meet that Punishment which is due to their aggravated Guilt. You justly observe that, 'had our Efforts been unanimous and spirited, we should long e'er now have obtained Relief.' This Union, however difficult to obtain, must be endeavoured by unwearied and unceasing Application.*

"*The Merchants here have received a Letter from the Merchants in Boston on the Affair of Non-Importation, but have not yet come to a final Resolution. Happy should be, had we a generous* HANCOCK *here to lead the Way! Such a Blessing is reserved for Boston. The Inhabitants of this Province are in general as true Friends to Liberty as those in the other Colonies, had they as powerful Leaders.*"

In Capt. Scott went Passengers, Messrs. COX and BERRY, Merchants, who have resided here for several Years past.

On Election Day a Sermon will be preached at the Old Brick Meeting House, by the Rev. Dr. CHAUNCY.

An Ox is to be roasted whole in Town, to be given to the Poor and Prisoners, on Wednesday next.

TO BE SOLD,

Two Graphometers, or Semicircle

Instruments for Surveying, (of a new Construction) made in this Province. Enquire of Edes and Gill.

Taken up off Nehant, the 24th

Instant, a new Canoe, about 14 Feet long, and three Feet and half Wide, with two Oars. The Owner may have her again paying Charges; inquire of Samuel Varder in Medford.

TO BE SOLD

On THURSDAY next.

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale;

A Pretty Assortment of European Articles, consisting of Linnens, Woolens, &c.—Some House Furniture, as Tables, Chairs, Glasses, &c.—Wearing Apparel, Silver Watches, &c.

See House of Commons. Turn to Index vol. 2. & this, to find petitions, (1) vid. pa. 70.

K—g & Kings—n Dowager. To Find Agreement, turn to Index Vol. 2. vid. Act page 735. Vol. 1. vid. Names pa. 120. pa. 106. vid. pa. 697. Vol. 2.

Suppos'd *Miſdemeanours fully atton'd for, or the Conduct of the Soldiery* Juſtify'd.

IT has been *very arregantly* reported that we gentlemen Soldiers firſt enter'd this Town of Boſton in a manner merrily hoſtile, at leaſt as to appearance, and have behav'd ourſelves abuſively ever ſince to the Inhabitants not only of Boſton but to every one elſe——particularly that our *worthy and valiant Capt. Wilſon* behav'd very ill by his (as they ſay) moſt deſtructive advice to, and aſſociating with the Negroes of the Town—(and to own the truth it was fully prov'd before two Juſtices of the peace) that we have knock'd down and ſtab'd in the ſtreets, Men, Women, and Children——that we have fir'd on the Much upon the Inhabitants, with our guns laden with ball, &c. that we have held the laws of the land, and the Magiſtrates of the Town of Boſton, as well as the Judges of each Court in Contempt—that we have been guilty of Burglary and repeated multiply'd Theſts in doors and out—that we have to a monſtrous degree debauch'd the morals of the people, eſpecially the youth of both ſexes—been openly guilty of profaneſs, blaſphemy and every horrid crime and vice, &c. &c. &c. and laſtly, that we have been guilty of cruelly murdering four or five, in the ſtreets of Boſton, but it is to be remembered that one of them was only a *Muſtee* or *Mulatto*——Now for the above ſuppoſed fooles or excurſions (allow them to be ſuch at preſent) I ſhall endeavour a full, compleat and (to a gentleman) a ſatisfactory anſwer——

1ſt. We enter'd the Town with the ſplendor and dignity of the King's troops, and exactly conformable to the directions of *your Governor*, who with the *hon. C-m-ſ-ers*, ſtrongly ſollicited and procured our coming here——and we have all along behav'd ourſelves accordingly—2dly. As to the affair of our valiant C. W——n pray was he not by Warrant conven'd before two of his Majeſty's Juſtices for his ſuppoſed crime? did they not bind him over to the aſſizes? did he not there appear, and was by the Hon. Court permitted to ſit even upon the *right wing* of the *Bench*? did he not, or *rather* his Council for him *demand* who had ought againſt him? who pray accus'd him? nay, did not the At——y G——l ſay *when he had occaſion for him he would ſend for him*?——was he not *honorably* diſcharg'd?——3dly. As to the knocking down and ſtabbing, &c. ſo much inſiſted upon, it is only a piece of gallantry——and they were fleſh wounds at moſt,——pray did any die of their wounds?——4thly. As to our firing, &c. upon the March, it might be meerly *accidental*, beſide the ball went a foot, nay ſome ſay near two feet above the heads of thoſe expos'd——5thly. As to the Laws, Magiſtrates and Judges, &c. they make ſuch a Touſe about——they may be *pretty things in their places* as far as I know—but pray is there not alſo ſome difference to be paid to *our rank* and *dignity*? are we no body pray? 6thly. As to the Burglary and Theſts they mention, pray why did they not proſecute the ſuppos'd offenders?——nay have you not got one of the gentlemen Soldiers now in Goal who was laſt Court convicted of Burglary, pray what would you have more? it is true we have *reaſon* to hope that the Hon. and merciful Judges will give him the benefit of the Clergy (tho' the whole Regiment groan to have him hang'd and) notwithſtanding *Willſon, Cuſhing and Kennſon, &c. &c.*——were for a ſimilar offence formerly hang'd, but you'l do well to remember they were not *gentlemen Soldiers*——for if you ſhould hang the gentlemen Soldiers pray who do you think would *protect* the Magiſtrates?——And 7thly. As to debauching the morals as they pretend—why we are not ſolicitous to inſtruct them in any thing, and if there were no Scholars, there would be no Maſters or Inſtructors——But above all 8thly. They cry out upon the Tranſactions of the 5th inſt. It is very plain they aim to magnifie the number of the perſons who ſtood in the way of our Ball, they ſay we killed five, now there was but four at moſt killed out right, for the fifth lived above a Fortnight before he expired, and who knows but our Men might put in Ball into their Guns inadvertently? can you think it was done on *purpoſe*? for had it been ſo, and you had been real enemies they might have killed double the number; but why was the number five mentioned? I ſuppoſe by and by young Snider's Death will be laid to our charge who was ſhot by *Ebenezer Richardſon, Eſq; a noted and antient Cr——n Officer*—and he too was no doubt provok'd at the impudent young Fry's making and exhibiting a piece of Pageantry which he took to be unlawful——pray who can think that the *gentlemen Soldiers* ſhot theſe four Men *wilfully*? perhaps they never ſaw them before, however, be that as it may, are not all the Soldiers and the Capt. in Goal; and is not their Trial at hand; and by and by you'l ſee *Judgment* run a ſtream down the Pavements——there are ſome it is true have not ſtuck to ſay that the very C—m—ſſi—rs themſelves had a hand in it, and that Guns were ſhot out of their Chamber, &c. and indeed *good* Mr. M——nwaring and others were actually apprehended and impriſoned, but you ſee even the *Judges* themſelves did not chooſe to detain them any longer in Goal, and they are accordingly bail'd——but there is one thing you was not pleas'd to mention and that was the Oyſterman ſtab'd by a gentleman Soldier, no doubt the Oyſterman was *ſaucy* and did not open Oyſters when *ordered* but why did you not mention that——why the reaſon is very obvious, becauſe this ſame Soldier was proſecuted and fined £.5 and Coſt, and what if the Oyſterman has a ſtiff Shoulder, he is an Oyſterman yet he can hold the Oyſter down with one hand and open it with the other—pray, good now what would you be at——what would you have? it really ſeems to me that Boſton folks are full of notions——nor do I think they are over polite, for upon our firſt arrival they did not ſo much as open their Doors to us, and we might have lodg'd out in the open air had not *your generous Governor* given ſpecial directions for us to lodge in the *Archieves*——for he well knew and intended we ſhould defend the there depoſited ſolemnities of Government; were ever gentlemen treated ſo? and more might be added but I forbear.——

I am truly a SOL—DI—ER.

Caſtle William, 11th April, 1770.

(We are obliged to omit many Advertiſements this Week, which we deſire our Cuſtomers to excuſe.—They ſhall have a Place in our next.

TO-MORROW in the Forenoon,

will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Houſe of MILES GREENWOOD, at the South Part of BOSTON.

Houſe Furniture, conſiſting of

Feather Beds, Curtains, Looking-Glaſſes, Chairs, Tables, Pewter, &c.——The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock.

TO BE SOLD,

Twenty Hogſheads of Red Wine,

and three ſtout healthy Negro Men. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

TO BE SOLD BY

Fred. Wm. Geyer,

At his Shop in Union-Street, next Door to Joſeph Scot, Eſq;

Ruſſia Duck, Ticklenburgs, Oznabrigs,

beſt F Powder per Caſk, Green Coffee per Hundred or leſs Quantity cheap for Caſh.——ALSO, Caſh given for Pott and Pearl Aſhes, by F. W. Geyer. (6w.)

John Simkins,

HEREBY informs his Cuſtomers and others, That he has remov'd from his Shop in Union-Street, to Cornhill, near the Town-Houſe, next Door to Mr. Bagnall's the Watch Maker——Where he continues to ſell Upholſtry and Engliſh Goods. Curtains and Feathers of different Sorts. All Sorts of Upholderer's Work done in the beſt Manner, as cheap as at any Shop in Town.

N. B. Spices of all Sorts, Coffee, Chocolate, Loaf Sugar, Crown Soap, Pepper, Starch, Indigo, Cotton Wool, Lynn-made Shoes, &c. &c.

To be Sold by Ellis Gray,

At the Store lately improved by Mr. Nathaniel Loring, oppoſite the Eaſt End of Faneuil-Hall,

Cheap for Caſh or ſhort Credit,

CHoice Peterſburg Hemp, Cordage and Cod-Lines, Ruſſia and Ravens Duck, Brimſtone, Allum and Copperas by the Hogſhead or leſs, GB Wool Cards, Heart and Club German Steel, beſt Jamaica and other Shop Sugars, Grenada Rum, Sperma Ceti Candles warranted pure.

ALSO,

SALT, as has been uſual at ſaid Store.

WHEREAS ſome Perſon or Perſons took out of the Poſt-Office a Packet-which came by Capt. Symmes from London, directed to ſaid Gray;——He offers one Guinea Reward to whoever ſhall diſcover the Perſon or Perſons ſo offending, that he may receive ſaid Packet.—And promiſes if it is left at his Store, to aſk no Queſtions reſpecting the ſame.

Adino Paddock,

At his Shop in Common-Street,

(Where the Coach-making Buſineſs in all its Branches is carried on as uſual,)

Has to ſell, a ſecond-hand Coach,

a Variety of ſecond-hand Chaiſes—Hair rubbing Cloths—Chaiſe and Poſtilion Whips—Worſted Reins made in Town—Neet's foot Oil—A Number of ſeaſoned White Oak Trunnels two and half Feet long.

For *LONDON*,

THE Ship John Galley, Ebenezer Symmes, Commander, now lying at the Long-Wharff, having half her Cargo engag'd. For Freight and Paſſage, apply to the Maſter on board.

TO be Sold at the Store next to Mr. Barrack's Rope-Maker in Butler's Row. Hemp, Ruſſia, Ravens and Engliſh Duck, Cod and Mackrel Lines, Sewing Twine, Crates of Earthen Ware, German Steel, Lead and Shot. Likewiſe ſome very fine Florence Oyl by the Half Cheſt or Flaſk.

Run-away from his Maſter the

23d Inſt. a Negro Fellow about 22 Years old, has ſince chang'd his Cloaths. His Hair or Wool grows pretty much on his Cheeks, ſmooth-fac'd, his Fore-teeth jet out a little, is artful and good natured, went towards Providence. Whoever conveys him to his Maſter, ſhall be well rewarded, by SAMUEL SWIFT.

N. B. It is taken for granted all Captains of Veſſels will diſcountenance him. Boſton, May 26, 1770.

Country Traders, Shopkeepers in Town,

and others, are invited to the Auction Room in Queen-Street,

On *Thurſday* and *Friday* next,

At TEN o'Clock in the Morning, and at THREE in the Afternoon of each Day,

At which Times and Place will be continued to ſell at Auction, a large and valuable Aſſortment of GOODS, ——among which are,

Broad Cloths, Foreſt Cloths, Wilton Cloths,

black German Serge, Shalloons, Tammies, Callimancoes, Sagathies, Duroys, Fuſtians, Jeans, Callicoes, Iriſh Linnens, ſtript Hollands, Everlaſtings, Hair Pluſh, black Sudbury Say, Taffaties, Grograms, Sattins, brocaded Shoes, Callimanco and Ruſſell Ditto of Hoſe's make, Clogs and Goloſhoes; a great variety of Ladies Hatts and Bonnetts, Chip Ditto, Silk Ferretts, Gallooms, ſilk Laces, Bugles and Solacers, white Tippets and Turbans, Mens and Womens Gloves, Linnen Handkerchiefs, Allopeens, Sheeting Holland, Ruſſia Linnen, Hatters Trimmings, Felt Hats, Children Stays, a few Barrels of Sugar, &c. &c. &c.

J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer*.

——*THURSDAY* and *FRIDAY* next.——

IN our laſt Paper we publiſh'd, A Hint to the Wiſe; *which in the Opinion of ſeveral Perſons, amounts to a Charge* upon them *of having purchaſ'd Goods of* Mr. Maſters *the* IMPORTER: *If the Author intended it as ſuch, he ſhould have been explicit: As it is ſo underſtood, we now publiſh an expreſs Declaration to the contrary*—under the Hands *of the Perſons themſelves: This we think but a Piece of Juſtice; for no one ought to lie under ſo much as a Suſpicion of having done any Thing which may render him obnoxious to the Inhabitants not only of this Town, but all the Continent*, (Newport, *and* perhaps Portſmouth *in* New-Hampſhire, *excepted*) *Unleſs there are ſufficient Grounds for it.*——

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

Pleaſe to inſert the following.

Twenty Dollars Reward,

To any Perſon or Perſons that will give Information who was the Author of that Piece that was inſerted in your Paper the 21ſt Inſtant, taking the Liberty of making Uſe of Mrs. Wingfield's Name, ſetting forth, that ſhe frequented Mr. McMaſters's Shop, as they ſuppoſe to purchaſe Goods,—I do declare to the Public, it is ſome ill-minded Perſon or Perſons that was the Author of it; for neither Mrs. Wingfield or myſelf nor any of our Family have been in his Shop or Store theſe many long Months;——it is groundleſs and falſe and a notorious untruth; and I deſire that Perſon or Perſons would deſiſt making uſe of that Name on any Occaſion, as I find their Minds are not bent on Truth or Juſtice, for that Reaſon I think they are worth but little Notice: But who they are that have been ſo kind as to give a Hint to the Wiſe, I deſire they would learn more Wiſdom themſelves than to inſert a notorious Falſhood in the Room of Truth. And ſome ill-minded Perſon was pleaſed to make uſe of the ſame Name, hinting that there was a certain Officer of the 29th Regiment employed to purchaſe Goods of Wm. Jackſon for Mrs. Wingfield,—the Public may depend it is as falſe as the above, and not one Word of Truth in either.

WILLIAM WINGFIELD.

Meſſieurs EDES and GILL,

Pleaſe to inſert the following.

IF the Piece in *Meſſrs Edes and Gill's Paper of the 21ſt Inſtant, called*, A Hint to the Wiſe, *had one Liſp of Truth, it might have been kindly taken; but I do declare it is a groundleſs, malicious Falſhood, and I challenge the Author to produce one Perſon to ſay that I have viſited the McMaſters, or have any Dealings or Connection with them.*

MARTHA CURTIS.

Choice Old *London* PORTER,

at Ten Shillings and Eight Pence Lawful Money per Dozen, or One Shilling a ſingle Bottle,

TO BE SOLD,

At *Blanchard's* Wine-Cellar on Dock-Square.

ALSO, Choice Vinegar and Flaſk-Oyl.

Wants a Place, a young Man from

England to live with a Gentleman as Foot Man, and to look after Horſes, and can be well recommended.——Enquire of the Printers.

James Mayes, *Stay-Maker*,

HEREBY informs his Cuſtomers and others, That he has removed from oppoſite the Town-Houſe to a Houſe at the Sign of the Stays in Milk-Street, near the Head of Green's Lane; where he makes and ſells Stays at a reaſonable Rate.

ON TUESDAY NEXT,

Will be Sold by public Vendue, at the New Auction Room at the Foot of Royal-Exchange Lane, Over Mr. THOMAS WALLEY's Store,

WEſting Cloths, Sagathees, crimſon, ſcarlet and black Breeches Patterns, worſted Hoſe, Chinces, Callicoes, Broad Perſians, a variety of Ribbons and Silk Ferreting, Womens Stays, Lawns, Iriſh Linnens, Checks, Bedticks, ſtript Hollands, Linen Handkerchiefs, Oznabrigs, Wearing Apparel, Silver Watches, &c.——Alſo, one new Mahogany Deſk, one Walnut ditto, Tables, Chairs, with ſome other Houſe Furniture.

William Hunter, Auctioneer.

On Tueſday next, at Three o'Clock preciſely.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON*.

ENTERED IN.

Brig Charming Molly, Oſborne, Sloop Victory, Pearce, Schooner Dove, Morton, Sloop Britannia, Vinal, Sloop Charming Betſey, Bartlett, from North-Carolina; Brig Amelia, Allen, Rhode-Iſland; Sloop America, Corbam, Sloop Deborah, Waterman, Sloop Rainbow, Church, Sloop Molly, Chapman, Philadelphia; Sloop Charming Hannah, Rice, Sloop Charity, Hawley, New-Haven; Sloop Frankfort, Littlefield, South-Carolina; Sloop Induſtry, Oakes, New York; Sloop Britannia, Vinal, Schooner Dove, Morton, North-Carolina; Schooner Induſtry, Murphy, Virginia; Sloop Rachel, Seymour, Bermuda; Brig Devonſhire, Hayman, Liſbon; Sloop Friendſhip, Manley, St. Euſtatia; Brig Molly, Cobb, Dominica; Sloop Two Brothers, Wendell, Barbados; Schooner Sally, Cordis, Guadaloupe; Brig Dolphin, Patten, Jamaica; Sloop St. Johns, Jillings, Turks-Iſland; Sloop Dolphin, Holmes, Eſequibo; Sloop Hannah, Delano, Nevis; and Ship Orangefield, Harriſon, Greenock.

Buried in the Town of Boſton ſince our laſt,

Ten Whites. One Black.

Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, Three.

High Water at Boſton, for this preſent Week.	
Monday, 24 *m. after* 2	*Friday*, 7 *m. after* 6
Tueſday, 20 *m. after* 3	*Saturday*, 50 *m. eſt.* 6
Wedneſday, 16 *m. aft.* 4	*Lord's-day*, 38 *m. aft* 7
Thurſday, 12 *m. aft.* 5	*New M.* 24 *Day* 9 *Nig.*

Commiſſioners & Capt. Wilson —— Attorney General, Jonathan Sewall Esqr * This is an Ironſon the Soldiers! paid pd 120.

at finding that an application has been made to your M jesty, in terms so little corresponding with that grateful and affectionate respect which your Majesty is so justly entitled to from all your subjects; at the same time aspersing and calumniating one of the branches of the legislature, and expressly denying the legality of the present Parliament, and validity of its proceedings.

"To present petitions to the throne, has at all times been the undoubted right of the subjects of this realm. The free enjoyment of that right was one of the many blessings restored by the revolution and continued to us, in its fullest extent, under the Princes of your Majesty's illustrious House: and as we are duly sensible of its value and importance, it is with the deepest concern that we now see the exercise of it so grossly perverted, by being applied to the purpose, not of preserving, but of overturning the constitution, and of propagating doctrines, which if generally adopted, must be fatal to the peace of the kingdom, and which tend to the subversion of all lawful authority.

"Your Majesty, we acknowledge with gratitude, has ever shewn the most tender regard to the rights of your people, not only in the exercise of your own power, but in your care to preserve from every degree of infringement or violation, the powers entrusted to others. And we beg leave to return your Majesty our unfeigned thanks for the fresh proof you have now given us, of your determination to persevere in your adherence to the principles of the constitution.

"Permit us also to assure your Majesty, that it is with the highest satisfaction we see your Majesty expressing so just a confidence in your people. In whatever unjustifiable excesses some few misguided persons may in this instance have been seduced to join, your Majesty's subjects in general are too sensible of what they owe both to your Majesty and to your illustrious family, ever to be capable of approaching your Majesty with any other sentiments than those of the most entire respect and affection; and they understand too well their own true interests to wish to loosen the bands of obedience to the laws, and of due subordination to lawful authority. We are therefore fully persuaded that your Majesty's people, as well as your parliament, will reject with disdain every insidious suggestion of those illdesigning Men, who are in reality undermining the public liberty, under the specious pretence of zeal for its preservation: and that your Majesty's attention to maintain the liberties of your subjects inviolate, which you esteem your chief Glory, will upon every occasion prove the sure means of strength to your Majesty, and secure to you that zealous and effectual support, which none but a free people can bestow."

His MAJESTY's most gracious Answer.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Return you my thanks for this very loyal and dutiful address. It is with great satisfaction that I receive from my parliament so grateful an acknowledgment of my tender regard for the rights of my subjects. Be assured, that I shall continue to adhere to the true principles of our excellent constitution; from which I cannot deviate, without justly forfeiting the affection of a free people.

LONDON, March 27.

A foreign Ambassador at our Court is said to have demanded a categorical answer, relative to the intentions of Great Britain, should the King his Master find it absolutely necessary to oppose the Russian court in the present war against the Grand Seignior.

March 22. The Duke of Grafton complained in the ——of——, that if the *protesting Lords* continued thus to thwart the Ministry, all business must stand still, and that the King's affairs could not go on. To which Lord Shelburne replied, that the King's affairs never went on so well in the Duke of Grafton's hands as when they *did stand still*.

A patriotic officer declared on Tuesday in a certain place, that, "he still continued of the same opinion as he had held for some time past, and that he looked upon the present as no parliament."

A certain great man was the other day, again so warm against those who had planned and executed certain measures, and so ardent to the condemnation of them, that his brother, fearful that the same consequence might result from this great earnestness and animation as had some little time before; in a low voice desired him to sit down; but he regardless in this fervor of mind who addressed him, exclaimed rather impetuously, and even with a degree of rudeness, "Don't interrupt me! I will declare my sentiments."

March 27. The reports of the day respecting Lord Chatham are very contradictory: Some say his Lordship is extremely ill with the gout at Hayes; others that he is much better, was expected in town this day, and would declare in a certain assembly his authority, for having asserted some time ago in the same place. "That the French had struck a blow against Great Britain in some part of the globe."—and it is also said, that he would disclose a scene that would thunder-strike certain great personages with terror and confusion.

On the return of the croud from Westminster-hall, they met the Sp——r of the H—— C——s going in state, whom they attended from Parliament street to Westminster, with continual groaning and hissings; some of them were so indecent as to run up to the side of his carriage and insult him.

It is said that orders have been given to the Governor to clean out the best apartments in New-gate, & that the same directions have been sent to the Tower.

The subject of the Westminster Remonstrance contained little more in *substance* than that lately presented by the Livery of London, except the *last* article, it is to the following purpose.

"That his M——y was graciously pleased to signify to the Remonstrants of the city of London, That he would always be ready to hear the complaints of his people, and wishing to redress them; that they, the Electors of Westminster, depending on his royal word now claimed that redress, and therefore requested of his M——y that as a very effectual part of the rights of the people were taken away by the authority extended by the ——— of [31] *chusing* a R———e of their own instead of accepting one chosen by them; that to restore the constitution to its original state, his M——— would be pleased to d——— the present parliament."

It is confidently said, that though both the members for Westminster were applied to to present the Westminster remonstrance, they both declined having any thing to do with it.

Among the many houses that suffered from the ungovernable rage of the Mob, on thursday night, was his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland's house in Pall-mall, most of the windows of which were broke, and one of the servants, narrowly escaped having his brains beat out with a stone weighing near a pound.

It is now said, that three popular Magistrates will recieve a severe censure for their conduct in a certain affair, in a certain place, and in a particular position, neither in their seats, nor standing.

It is reported that three popular citizens will sooner suffer the severest punishment, than bend their Knees in a certain Place.

We are informed that the duty on teas, as well as on other goods sent to America, will be taken off; the duty it now pays will be collected in a different mode, which will be agreeable to all Parties.

Copies of the commissions of Earl Loudon, Sir Jeffery Amherst, and General Gage, as commanders in chief in North America, with the commission of Francis Bernard, Esq; Governor of Massachusets Bay, are said to be making out.

The Tweed frigate, now lying at Chatham, is ordered to be got ready with all expedition for his Excellency the Earl of Dunmore, in order to carry his Lordship to his Government of New-York, for which place he intends to embark in a few Days.

Yesterday died at his house in Austin Friars, Chauncy Townshend, Esq; merchant of this city, member of Parliament for Wigton in Scotland, being the first Englishman that ever represented any place in Scotland.

It is said there is not the least ground for the report of an intended coalition, matters having been carried too far on both sides to admit of a compromise.

It is said the Colony Agents have been given to understand, that any further opposition to the Ministry will induce the Government to withdraw the several bounties paid for the encouragement of American produce or importation to Great Britain. A circumstance of much greater consequence, than the execution of the trifling taxations, concerning which so much noise has been made.

There is certain advice that the King of Prussia has marched four battalions into Poland.

Extract of a Letter from London, March 29.

"A certain periodical paper called the *Whisperer*, N°. 5, and 6, having been laid before the lower room of the Robinhood-Society. The club came to the following resolution: "That the said paper is a false, scandalous, and seditious libel, most insolently affronting and calumniating his M——y and his r——l f——y, presuming even to throw out menaces against the K. endeavouring to create in his M——a distrust of his people, as well as to alienate the affections of the people from his M——y and tending to excite the most dangerous attempts against his M.'s p——son, and against the present happy establishment of the government of these k——s in his M.'s ——ll——s th——e." —After which, it was ordered, that the said resolution be communicated to the upper room at a conference, and their concurrence desired thereto; whereupon a messenger was ordered from the lower room to desire a conference upon a matter of importance to the dignity of the c——n, and the honour of his M.'s person and g——t; and the messenger being returned, reported that the upper room had agreed to the said conference, upon which a committee was appointed to manage the same, who laid the 5th and 6th numbers of the *Whisperer*, together with the resolution of the lower room before them——. The lower room also resolved, that an h——le a——ss be presented to his M——y that he will be gr——ly pleased to give directions to his At——y Gen——l, to prosecute the author or authors, the printer or printers, and the publisher or publishers, of the scandalous, false, and seditious libel, in order that they may be brought to condign punishment for the same.

It is said that the author or publisher of the *Whisperer* is not to be found. They are only sold by a Parcel of children, one of whom says he is Master Moore the publisher.

LONDON, *March* 20.

Copies of a circular order from the Grand Signior for the observation of a day of humiliation, throughout all the provinces of his empire, in consequence of the uncommon success of his enemies, have lately been published, in which the strictest abstinence is enjoined to all true Mussulmen. The Mufti, and those belonging to the church, were to appear dressed as penitents, and in all public places to implore the assistance of the Almighty. At Mecca, the sepulchral urn of Mahomet was to be exposed to the people with very singular ceremonies. The inhabitants and pilgrims were to march six times round the urn, singing, in a doleful manner, the song of calamity; a solemn and general procession, of 25 miles round, was to conclude the whole in the following order. I. Six hundred persons cloathed in habits stained with blood, their heads uncovered, their feet naked, bearing urns filled with the bones of the dead, armed with broken spears, bows, arrows, &c. II. Three hundred penitents in garments covered with blood and ashes, making loud lamentations, beating their breasts, &c. III. Six hundred men naked from the head to the middle, slashing their shoulders and sides with branches of thorns, till their blood runs down to the ground. IV. The urn of the Prophet borne by thirty Spahis, without turbans, surrounded by thirty Pachas, with drawn scymitars in their hands, to assassinate upon the spot, whoever should have the presumption to regard with an irreligious eye the ashes of Mahomet, and to throw their bodies immediately to the dogs for food. V. At every fifth part of a mile they cut the throat of a Jew, and slay an ass, so that during the procession, one hundred and twenty-five Jews, and as many asses are left on the road, bathed in their blood. VI. Thirty Pachas, defiled with the blood of the Jews, bearing horse-whips, with which they continually strike the ground, in order to raise the dust. VII. Three hundred Janisaries with staves, intreating mercy of God. VIII. The Visir, with a sky coulloured turban, mounted on a lame jack ass, which he continually strikes on the head with a bullrush, crying, *Pardon, O Lord, my ingratitude!* IX. A chest filled with gold, which is distributed to the poor. X The solemnity is closed with a multitude, hermits, penitents, &c. who cut themselves with knives, and invoke the deity to give them power over their enemies.

Genoa, Feb. 26. They are daily sending great quantities of troops and ammunition from different ports in Spain to the colonies of that Monarchy in America; and our letters from that kingdom say, that a rupture between England Spain is much apprehended.

Warsaw, March 7. A courier is just arrived with Advice of another considerable advantage which the Russians have gained over the Turks. The new Grand Vizir had received orders from the Grand Seignior to use his utmost endeavors to oblige the Russians to retire from the provinces of Moldavia and Walachia, or at least to prevent their passing the Danube; and knowing moreover that Lieut. De Stoffeln was upon the march towards Brailaw, detached 20,000 men who crossed that river at Silistria, in order to advance to Bucharest, the capital of Walachia. The Russian General receiving intelligence of these motions, immediately quitted Brailaw, and went to Dziugowa to wait for the enemy. The latter soon after arrived, attacked the Russians with great spirit, but without success. In the heat of the action Major Gen. Porenskin took the enemy in flank with so much success, that they were entirely defeated. Their loss in killed and wounded is about 3000 men. and 2000 taken prisoners; most of their cannon and baggage likewise fell into the hands of the conquerors. The latter being willing to improve their victory, are taking proper measures to drive the Turks from both sides the Danube.

Warsaw, March 10. Letters from Podolia say, that both the Russian armies are moving forward, that under Count Romanzow, in order to enter Moldavia, and the army under Count Panin, to draw near to Bender.

Paris, March 11. Letters from Spain say, that the Abbe Chappe, who was sent to the South Sea to observe the passage of Venus over the Disk of the Sun died on his return to California, as also Messr. Doz and Medina, who went to make the same observation.

Dublin March 18. The eight following noblemen and gentlemen have been struck off the list of Privy-Councellors here. The Earls of Shannon, Lansborough and South; the Speaker of the House of Commons, Sir William Townes, Sir. William Mayne, Bart. Hercules Langford Rowley, Esq; and William Brownlow, Esq; and William Barbazon Ponsonby, Esq; Son of the Speaker, is dismissed from his place of Examiner of the Customs. Lord Annaly, Lord chief Justice of the King's Bench, has agreed to resign upon a Pension; and John Hely Hutchinson, Esq; (who is Alnager) is to succeed him, and to have a Peerage. Lord Dunkellyn is appointed governor of the County of Galloway.

Dublin, March 20. Letters patent have passed the Great Seal, containing his Majesty's Grant of an annuity or yearly pension of 2300 l. on the establishment of this kingdom, to the Right Hon. Charles Lord Baron Camden during life, or until his son, Jeffrys Pratt, shall become one of the Tellers of his Majesty's Exchequer in Great Britain.

Colony of Rhode-Island, &c. *Newport, May* 10, 1770.

WHereas Francis Pope of Newport, Mariner, preferred a Petition and represented unto the General Assembly, that he is an insolvent Debtor, and prayed that the Benefit of an Act passed in June 1756, for the Relief of insolvent Debtors, may be extended unto him: Whereupon the General Assembly referred the said Petition and ordered that he should notify his Creditors by an Advertisement to be inserted three Weeks successively, in the Newport Mercury, and in one of the New-York, and in one of the Boston News-Papers, to appear at next Session to answer the same: I Do therefore hereby notify the Creditors of the said Francis Pope, to appear (if they shall think fit) at the General Assembly to be holden at said Newport, on the second Monday in June next, then and there to shew Cause (if any they have) why the said Petition should not be granted.

HENRY WARD, Sec'y.

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